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Circulation During October.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of October, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Total
1	102,230	102,230
2	102,150	204,380
3	103,750	308,130
4 (Sunday)	108,220	416,350
5	102,500	518,850
6	102,840	621,690
7	106,200	727,890
8	102,010	829,900
9	102,210	932,110
10	102,090	1,034,200
11 (Sunday)	107,500	1,141,700
12	100,800	1,242,500
13	101,140	1,343,640
14	102,270	1,445,910
15	100,820	1,546,730
16	99,850	1,646,580

Total for the month.....1,646,580
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....69,405

Net number distributed.....1,577,175
Average daily distribution.....100,707

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of October was 7.65 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of November.
J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1904.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

PUBLIC WORK STOPPED.

Again the Board of Public Improvements has rejected bids for completing the City Hall. Finding the lowest proposal about \$40,000 in excess of the estimate of \$150,000, it has decided to advertise another letting, with the hope that the contractors will offer more favorable terms. The city cannot indulge in generosity in appropriations for improvements.

Some of the contractors aver that they must exercise unusual caution in making agreements, as otherwise they would work at a loss. Material and labor are high in cost, they assert, and there is no certainty of stability; in fact, they rather look for advances, at least in the cost of labor. For these reasons have the bids been high.

City officials give a measure of credence to the arguments supporting the high bids. They suspected a combination among some bidders, but a few contractors, in whom much reliance is placed, entered the competition and submitted similarly high proposals. Consequently, some commissioners are disposed to give weight to the contractors' declarations; although they do not approve acceptance of bids as high as have been tendered.

Completion of the City Hall and construction of additions to the Poorhouse are improvements that ought to be made as soon as possible. There is other public work that is urgent, too. But it would hardly be advisable to have it done at great expense, if the cost cannot be kept down to a reasonable estimate, the city might find it advantageous to postpone the work until a later time. That policy would necessarily be applicable with improvements that are not urgent.

But it is possible that the board may discover a plan whereby the work can be done at a cost close to the maximum estimate. Outside contractors might be invited to bid, for instance; or bids might be received for the different classes of work; or the city itself might make the improvements. It would be unfortunate if the improvements proposed were abandoned and it would be unfortunate if they were made at enormous cost. Ordinary methods failing, the board should make efforts to adjust conditions to the appropriations in order to carry on the work as planned and at only a fair cost.

MR. FOLK'S SALARY.
The controversy regarding Mr. Folk's salary as Circuit Attorney is a question of law, not of integrity. Critics of the Circuit Attorney would have it appear that he knowingly accepted larger compensation than the law specifies. Such a contention is an inspiration of malice or enmity, at least in its initiative.

All legal questions arising in municipal offices are submitted to the City Counselor for his advice. The question as to what salary the Circuit Attorney was entitled to was submitted by former City Attorney Mason to former City Counselor Schumacher, when they were in office. Acting upon the City Counselor's opinion, the Auditor paid the Circuit Attorney his salary each month at the rate of \$5,000 a year. This method of settling legal questions is customary in municipal departments, and, consequently, there has been no departure from law or official practice, or from the simple rules of honesty.

As far as the legal controversy has gone, there exists an apparent difference of opinion in connection with the statute. Attorneys who interpret the provision as increasing the salary of the Circuit Attorney declare that an increase is not effective during the term of office, just as a decrease would not be effective. But the construction given by other attorneys is that the statute has not increased the salary of the Circuit Attorney, but has merely colated the fees and made them payable monthly. In other words, they assert that the Circuit Attorney's salary would be \$5,000 a year whether or not the statute had been enacted.

Recently City Auditor Dierkes was advised that the statute had increased the Circuit Attorney's salary.

Mr. Dierkes knew that if such were the case, the increase would not be operative until the beginning of the next term of office of the Circuit Attorney. As City Auditor it was Mr. Dierkes's duty to consult City Counselor Bates, and Mr. Bates's duty to render an opinion. All of the officials have fulfilled their obligations in the matter.

But there is absolutely no justification for the insinuation that Mr. Folk has transcended the law and accepted larger compensation than was due him. It might be added that the Circuit Attorney, the Mayor, the Comptroller and all of the principal officers might receive better remuneration for their services.

BOODLES SOURCE AND STRENGTH.

Crime in but one or two branches of the Federal service might not mean anything more than mere laxity or incompetence on the administration's part; but graft of the same general character existing in different departments at the same time has a deeper significance. Graft of one kind, following one general method, would not naturally exist severally and independently in a dozen bureaus and departments at the same time.

The facts which have developed and are daily developing concerning corruption imply furnish out the theory of organized and methodical graft. In some instances the connection between the grafts in different departments has been positively established, thus destroying the explanation that their contemporaneous existence was mere coincidence; and in other instances the facts themselves fit no other theory than that of systematic crime springing from a central source. This theory the country has pretty generally accepted.

The root of boodle, its source and strength, is in the gigantic Federal machine brought to a high state of perfection by the Republican party. The relation of the Republican machine to boodle even in Missouri has been apparent. The era of municipal corruption was a consequence of the power obtained by the patronage system. In other States there have been conspicuous revelations of the relationship. In Rhode Island, Delaware, New York, and especially in Pennsylvania, the inner nature and operation of the great Federal organization has been seen. It is worthy of note that these revelations have come almost simultaneously with the boodle disclosures, both national and local, of the past year.

State machines are the component parts of the national machine, and are drawn centrally together by the power of patronage and pull. When to the power of disposition of patronage is added political control of the State, as in Pennsylvania, the machine becomes invincible. With its growth in power, as exemplified there, there is corresponding growth in corruption. In no single instance has the rule been varied.

Both the functions of State government and the functions of Federal government are subordinated to political exigencies, used to further each other's strength, and so inseparably linked that communities are laid under one power. Obviously, therefore, the opportunity and license to graft locally may be virtually unlimited. The State machine is not held accountable to the central power for its local delinquencies. Addicks, for instance, may be a monster in Delaware, but he is a "boss" in Washington. The local graft is the compensation which the State machine receives for the strength it lends centrally.

The central power attends to its own graft, levied upon monopoly in consideration of tariff and trust legislation; and by means of this relationship monopoly extends its power.

It is too much to expect that "boodle" as an issue can be kept out of the coming campaign. Men conspicuously identified with the national scandals are taking prominent leadership of the Republican fight, keeping the machine's cloven hoof well before the public eye. The division commandery, as it were, is made up largely of men who have figured in local boodle disclosures. Mr. Payne, head of the great Post-Office division of the machine, is to take an important hand in the management.

Local boodle developments, many of which show the central machine's complexity, are increasing in number as the days wear on; while the administration's stand-pat attitude on the national scandals is becoming more emphasized. The administration conclusively demonstrates its incapacity for self-correction. The party-and-trust relation is seen to become more firmly cemented.

The demand for disinterested rule is articulated in many sections and bids fair to become country-wide. Honesty in government is bound to become an issue when, as now, it is perceived that government is by a machine and one which subsists upon political baseness and the sale, generally, of the public's rights, in the form of laws and franchises.

IN PART A HERO.

When Tom Horn was hanged last Friday the law put a finish to a dime novel in real life. More's the pity. Tom was from Missouri—indeed, his finish demonstrates the folly of leaving Missouri. Had he remained with us instead of peregrinating to far Wyoming doubtless he would have fared better. He couldn't have fared worse.

Out there in Wyoming there arose a suspicion that Tom held human life too cheap. Finally they proved a case against him. Tom died game. He smiled throughout the preliminaries and when they asked him if he was ready for the drop into eternity he replied in a calm, clear voice: "Yes." Tom deserved some credit for declining to make a speech.

Had Tom died, say, three years ago we should have voted him a hero, but the bullet to slay him was never cast, though bullets often buzzed thick about him. Napoleon bore no more charmed life. Tom had served his country bravely and well. He was a celebrated army scout, Indian fighter and cattle detective. It was he who led the party that captured Geronimo, and he was the chief of scouts under General Miles in Porto Rico. May we not strive to remember Tom for the brave deeds he performed and the excellent services to his country? There are many men to whom we owe less. If it is true, as the bard says, that the evil which men do lives after them and the good is interred with their bones, then much that is good must be interred with Tom's bones.

MINORITY REPORT.

Delegate McCarthy's report from the minority of the special investigating commission, concerning garbage disposal, has been submitted to the House, but not to the Council. The minority objects to two municipal incinerating plants, declaring that one would be sufficient; to more than one receiving station, declaring that one would be sufficient; to location of the reduction works outside of the city limits, for the reason that the works would be beyond the city's jurisdiction, and the minority adds that, while it agreed with the majority for a long-term garbage-reduction contract, it would prefer that the contract should expire when the hauling contract expires.

The significance of the minority report is indicated by the unexpected recommendation that the reduction contract should expire with the hauling contract, and by the objection to an out-of-town reduction plant. Should the new reduction contract be formulated to expire with the hauling contract, it would be a short-term contract and in all probability the only bidder would be the St. Louis Sanitary Company. Should provisions be made that the reduction works should be located inside the city limits, the St. Louis Sanitary Company could make its position as a competitor rather secure.

Officials who formerly favored a short-term reduction contract now favor a long-term contract. They favored a short-term contract two years ago in order to gain time to study the garbage-disposal problem, and because, since the preceding administration had left the treasury empty, the city lacked means to install a municipal plant. There was nothing to do then but to enter into a short-term contract and arrange to utilize the intervening time in devising a complete system for collecting and disposing of garbage.

A long-term contract is favored now for two reasons. First, because a practical, complete system has been studied out after investigation; second, because a long-term contract will give more assurance of competition in the bidding, and, therefore, of lower bids. The system recommended by the majority of the commission is entirely acceptable. It promises thorough work and good results, with economy, and is the nearest approach to municipal ownership and control that sound business judgment warrants.

There is no necessity for making the new reduction contract expire with the hauling contract. The conditions of a long-term contract would not interfere with the conditions of the present hauling contract, nor would they prevent the city from installing a municipal hauling system. The reverse is the case. A short-term contract for reducing contract would offer advantages to the present contractor and would delay revolutionary action several years longer. Adoption of the majority's plan would effect immediate solution of the disposal problem and prepare for installation of a municipal collecting and hauling system.

They may not be so intended, but it seems plain that the issues made in the minority's report are in the interest of the St. Louis Sanitary Company and the Excelsior Hauling and Transfer Company. The majority's recommendations are in accord with public opinion and good business policy. The Board of Public Improvements should draft a bill in accordance with the majority report and transmit it, as soon as possible to the City Council. There ought to be no delay in reaching a final conclusion on this important matter.

Eljah II has issued a call for two millions of American dollars. "This is my command to you as God's messenger and your leader," he says. "Realize by immediate sale the cash proceeds of all your property, invest in securities or Zion land, and come with all your house to Zion City." This prophet does not appear to be content with what the ravens may provide.

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An American astronomer, who has been making celestial observations from Australia, reports the discovery of ten new double stars. President Francis should have them exhibited at the World's Fair. He might send Astronaut Gregg, Lebaudy and Santos-Dumont after them.

The suspended railway which a German firm will exhibit at the World's Fair is not, as may be supposed, a hang-by-the-strip line. Germany appears to be ignorant of modern methods which prevail in the United States.

Who will conduct the business in the Post Office if persons not connected with the service are discharged? Probably Postmaster General Payne knows.

Press dispatches state that a warrant has been issued charging former President Cleveland with hunting without a license. Game or third term?

It is remarkable the energy with which Republican political factions fight for control of a "civil-service" institution such as the Post Office.

RECENT COMMENT.

Modern Treatment of Consumption.

Outlook.
Next to the air cure comes the food cure. Air supplies only oxygen for burning food, but a dozen other chemical elements. A consumptive needs a great deal of food, and he needs to eat it with his stomach rested. Consequently the food cure consists first of all in going to one's meals rested. Patients in sanatoria are often required to lie down an hour before each meal. They are taught to eat slowly, to eat a moderate and well-selected variety, to eat especially nitrogenous foods, such as meat and eggs, and to take a great deal of milk. The quantity that can be consumed when the stomach is rested and the disease calls for the food to fight it is astonishing. I knew a person in the Adirondacks who, after a hearty meal, took a glass of milk and three raw eggs three times a day. The Marine Board of Health reports the case of a lady who consumed a dozen raw eggs after each meal, or thirty-six in the course of twenty-four hours. To a well person, without any consuming disease to use up this fuel, such a diet would be suicidal.

Next, as to the rest cure. It used to be supposed that a consumptive needed exercise, and in the old days many a consumptive killed himself by horseback, rowing, or some other violent form of exercise. It is true that exercise is beneficial, but it should always be within the fatigue limit, and for the consumptive that limit is never far off. In numerous cases a relapse has been caused by a sudden overexertion. This is one of the chief reasons why, outside of sanatoria, consumptives so rarely get well. They lack the self-control to keep within their strength.

Pittsburg Gazette.

It must be said the Panama revolution and the succeeding diplomacy has broken all world records for speed. This fact will give offense to some worthy people who have long deliberated necessary to the proper conduct of affairs of state. These people are in the minority, however. The majority want to see things happen. The American spirit in industry, commerce and war demands speed and results. Results are no less certain because attained promptly. The first essential is a good plan. The Panama plan is perfect and there is no reason why it should not be executed with the utmost rapidity. The civilized world will be the gainer thereby.

Results Count.

Atlanta Constitution.
The citizens of the country who have kept informed as to Ishman's casual matters know that the canal is purely a business and not an internal partisan affair. Any endeavor to make it sound in the latter terms will not be a labor of patriotism by the leaders of either of the great parties.

Both parties are equally committed to the trade necessary for the construction of the canal and for the representatives of either party to ferment a partisan breach over the project, which at the furthest can only extend to the methods of procedure, would subject all of them to a clean-cut charge of un-Americanism and poker-playing politics.

Bryan's Early Fame.

Saturday Evening Post.
"When I was in Congress," said William Jennings Bryan, "I was asked to speak in Ohio in one of the campaigns. I went out loaded with a long address. The meeting was a big one. I was fourth on the list of speakers. The chairman looked me over as the third man was speaking. Apparently, he was in doubt about something, for he turned over to my chair and said, in a hoarse whisper: 'Excuse me, Mr. Bryan, but do you speak or sing?'"

He Can Now Thunder.

Washington Star.
The German Emperor has recovered his voice and the European war cloud may be expected to develop a few of the customary thunder claps.

WOOD-JAYNES WEDDING

A SURPRISE TO FRIENDS.



MRS. HENRY HOLMES.
A young South Side nation, who has given several pretty functions this fall.

Twenty or more members of a little coterie of intimate friends in the West End had a surprise last night when they reached the residence of Doctor and Mrs. Bradford Lewis, where they were invited to a wedding. They found the house in a festive mood, with American beauties, which, however, was not unusual for a dinner. But after each guest had arrived and been cordially greeted by Doctor and Mrs. Lewis and her sister, Miss Flora May Jaynes of Sedalia, who from visits in town, there was a sudden pause, while the guests looked expectantly toward the dining-room.

Then the Reverend L. H. Bonchester stepped into the parlor from the reception hall, and in a brief Miss Jaynes and Doctor and Mrs. Lewis, who had been seated in the parlor, took their positions in front of the altar. The ceremony was brief, but the astonished guests had time to enjoy it.

Observations all the more hearty because so suddenly precipitated, were then showered on the bridal pair, and everybody trooped out to the dinner which became a bridal feast.

As no St. Louis friends of either the bride or the bridegroom had been invited to the wedding, the affair was complete in its simplicity and intimacy.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white tulle, trimmed with blue ribbon, and a touch of color. The bridegroom wore a dark suit, with a white shirt and a dark tie. The wedding ceremony was a simple one, and the guests were all from the immediate neighborhood.

Doctor and Mrs. Wood are in town for a few days and will go to Ohio the last of the week with Doctor and Mrs. Lewis to the wedding at Sedalia. Doctor and Mrs. Wood will visit in Michigan and Chicago before returning to Sedalia, where they expect to live.

Announcement cards, which will be sent out later, will state that they are to be home in Sedalia after January 15. The bride owns a handsome home there which she has not mentioned.

ENTERTAINING DEBUTANTES.
Miss Julie Chamberlain Nichols entertained with an elaborate luncheon yesterday afternoon at the St. Louis Club, twenty-five debutantes and a few girls who were invited to the luncheon.

The affair was very pretty with many flowers and attractive settings. The floral favors were huge bunches of violets, while the table was dressed with bridesmaid roses, which formed an excellent contrast to the fair purple flowers.

RECEIPT FOR CHARITY.
Society has chosen a flattering letter in the receipt which George Hamilton, tenor, is to give on Thanksgiving night at the Y. M. C. A. hall. Miss Gregg and her husband, who have been extremely grateful at the results of their recent mail, which tend to show that the patronage will be liberal, the capacity of the hall fully taxed and the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Home greatly benefited. Mr. Hamilton has arranged a program of beautiful songs in German, Italian, French and some recent ballads by American writers.

MISS LOUISE CURTIS and John Dryden were married last evening at 8 o'clock, the Reverend Doctor William Short reading the service at the home of the bride. The wedding was small but well appointed. The bride wore white crepe and chiffon, with garniture of old family lace.

DOOMS CLUB PARTY.

The DooMs Club gave a party in honor of George Strassacker at Valley O'Donoghue's on Saturday evening. The party was given by Miss Lily Lambert on December 2, from 4 to 6. This will be Miss Lambert's formal debut, and will be followed by several more parties.

PERSONAL MENTION.
Mrs. Jordan Lambert, No. 62 Vandeventer place, has issued cards for a tea for Miss Lily Lambert on December 2, from 4 to 6. This will be Miss Lambert's formal debut, and will be followed by several more parties.

CHILDREN'S PAPER PARTY.
Mrs. Letitia Palmer Colode will give a children's paper party Saturday, November 28, at No. 384 Olive street. The hall decorations, children's dresses and prizes will all be paper. After the dancing, the children will have a paper snowball battle, the prizes to be given to the winning side.

CRUISER DENVER TO BE TRIED AGAIN.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—The cruiser Denver left the Neafie & Levy shipyard today for a two-days' trial on Delaware Bay. The Denver had a trial recently off the Massachusetts coast, but failed to make the required speed of 15 knots an hour. Since then she has been fitted with new propellers.

In many cases of Asthma Pilo's Cure gives relief that is almost equal to a cure.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

EXTRACTS FROM "SNOWBOUND."

BY WHITTIER.

WHITTIER had many homes during his life. Although to readers of this generation his quiet abode at Oak Knoll, Danvers, is best known. He also had a plain residence in Haverhill. But the home which was the dearest to his memory was the little cot on the outside of Haverhill, where he lived the life of a farmer's boy. Through all the storms of his life, as an anti-slavery editor and poet, the lamp from that little home shined in his pathway. In "Snowbound" he has endeavored to depict life in his boyhood home, raised in a severe New England winter. His success in delineating the domestic life and natural winter pictures beneath the sky and beneath the roof tree was perfect.

"Flemish" pictures are homelike or plain pictures, so called from the characteristics of the Flemish school of painters.

Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own?
O heart sore-tried; thou hast the best,
That Heaven itself could give thee rest,
Rest from all bitter thoughts and things!
How many a poor one's blessing went
With thee beneath the low green tent
Whose curtain never outward swings!
Yet, haply, in some hall of life,
Some Truce of God which breaks its strife,
The worldling's eyes shall gather dew,
Dreaming in thoughtless city ways
Of winter joys his boyhood knew;
And dear and early friends—the few
Who yet remain—shall pause to view
These Flemish pictures of old days;
Sit with me by the homestead hearth,
And stretch the hands of memory forth
To warm them at the wood-fire's blaze!
And thanks untraced to lips unknown
Shall greet me like the odors blown
From unremembered nooks and corners
Of bliss floating in some pond
Wood-fringed, the way-side grass beyond;
The traveler owns the grateful scene;
Of sweetness near, he knows not whence,
And, pausing, takes with forehead bare
The benediction of the air.

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The benediction of the air.

Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own?
O heart sore-tried; thou hast the best,
That Heaven itself could give thee rest,
Rest from all bitter thoughts and things!
How many a poor one's blessing went
With thee beneath the low green tent
Whose curtain never outward swings!
Yet, haply, in some hall of life,
Some Truce of God which breaks its strife,
The worldling's eyes shall gather dew,
Dreaming in thoughtless city ways
Of winter joys his boyhood knew;
And dear and early friends—the few
Who yet remain—shall pause to view
These Flemish pictures of old days;
Sit with me by the homestead hearth,
And stretch the hands of memory forth
To warm them at the wood-fire's blaze!
And thanks untraced